

9-8-1964

Kabul Times (September 8, 1964, vol. 3, no. 156)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (September 8, 1964, vol. 3, no. 156)" (1964). *Kabul Times*. 716.
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THE WEATHER ...

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +32°C. Minimum +8°C.
Sun sets today at 6.20 a.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5.39 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-Naw near Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.
Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Spinjar

VOL. III, NO. 156

KABUL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1964 (SONBULA 17, 1343 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

His Majesty To Open Loya Jirga Tomorrow

KABUL, September 8.—

THE historic gathering of Loya Jirga will be opened tomorrow in Salamkhanah building by His Majesty the King. The Jirga is to debate and pass a decision on the draft of new constitution prepared by the government of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf.

His Majesty the King is scheduled to open the meeting of 442-member body at around 10 a.m. Similarly the Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf will deliver a speech during the morning session.

The morning session will end after it adopts a working procedure for the Jirga.

The afternoon session will open at 2, during which the text of the draft constitution will be read. Later in the evening members of the Loya Jirga will place wreath of flower in mausoleum of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah.

Tomorrow also is the 34th anniversary of the founding of Afghan National Assembly by His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah.

Out of 442 deputies 176 of them are elective members, 31 have been selected by His Majesty the King. The 176 members of the eleventh term of the National Assembly are also included in the Jirga. Similarly members of the Senate (19), cabinet (14), members of the Supreme Court (5), Constitutional Committee (7) and the Advisory Commission on the Constitution (24) are in the Loya Jirga.

The deputies coming from the provinces are lodged in the Salamkhanah building. There is a free postal and telegraphic service for them and the Ministry of Public Health has furnished in the building a medical unit for the deputies. The secretariat of the Constitutional Committee is also to serve as the Secretariat for the Loya Jirga.

An announcement from the Secretariat of the Loya Jirga said yesterday that His Majesty the King has also nominated six more persons as members of the Jirga. They are Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim Mujaddidi, Mr. Ghulam Yahya Taimuri and Mr. Mohammad Omer Bulbul-i-Afghan. The women members nominated include Mrs. Rukia Abubakr, Publicity Officer of the Afghan Red Crescent Society and Mrs. Mahboob Rafik, Director of the Department of Treaties and Documents in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Miss Homaira Noorzai, Principal of Rabia Balkhy Girl's School and Miss Maria, Principal of Ayesha Durrani Girl's School.

Congolese Rebels Turn Down Thant On Rescue Appeal

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 8, (AP).—Secretary-General U Thant disclosed Monday that he has been turned down in his appeal to rebel leaders in the Congo to allow the evacuation of non-Congolese from Stanleyville.

The Secretary-General's statement was made without any elaboration when he chatted with reporters after working a half day on the U.S. Labour Day holiday also being celebrated by the U.N. staff.

About 500 non-Congolese were (Contd. on page 4)

Mr. Kosygin Thanks Prime Minister

KABUL, Sept. 8.—While en route to Moscow Mr. Kosygin, the Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister has sent the following message from the plane to Dr. Yousuf, the Prime Minister.

"At a time when I am leaving the hospitable land of Afghanistan, I want you to accept my sincere thanks for the warm and friendly reception accorded to me in Afghanistan. Our meeting in Afghanistan and my participation in the grand opening ceremony of Salang Highway reflect the traditional friendship existing between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

"Consolidation and progress of this friendship are in the interests of the peoples of both countries."

"Mr. Prime Minister, I wish you health, happiness and success in your efforts to serve your country."

Pak Move To Keep Leaders Of Pakhtunistan In Jail During Election Deplored

KABUL, Sept. 8.—A report from Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that Arbab Abdul Ghafour, Arbab Sikander Khan, and Mian Shakirulla, three Pakhtunistani political prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment will be released from prison after the next elections.

Mr. Afzal Bangush is reported to have told a newspaper correspondent it was deplorable that the government of Pakistan was keeping a number of Pakhtunistani political prisoners in detention at this time.

Another report from Central Pakhtunistan says that Pakhtunistani nationalists in the area attacked two motor jeeps carrying Pakistani officials bound on a road in the region. The nationalists captured both motor vehicles and their occupants.

Ghanian Envoy Tells OAU To Appeal To USA, China To Stop Intervention In Congo

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 8, (Reuters).—Ghana's Foreign Minister, Kojo Botsio, declared Monday he considered the council of foreign ministers "must make a solemn appeal to the United States to cease their intervention in the affairs of the Congolese Republic."

He said the same thing applied to Belgium and China.

Restating Ghana's case for a solution of the Congo problem, Botsio stated, according to usually well informed sources, that one issue of crucial importance not only to the Congo but to Africa as a whole was the presence of mercenaries.



HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi and Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf visiting one of the branches of Public Health Institute the building for which was opened yesterday.

Public Health Institute's Building Opened By Dr. Yousuf

KABUL, September 8.—

DR. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister opened the Institute of Public Health on Ansary Avenue yesterday afternoon.

The ceremony was attended by His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the President of the Afghan National Assembly the Chairman of the Senate, Cabinet Ministers, high-ranking civil and military officials, some foreign envoys and officials of the Ministry of Education and Kabul University.

After recitations from the Holy Koran, Dr. Abdul Rahim, Minister of Public Health said that the Institute of Public Health was set up to help strengthen and modernise health services; the main job of the Institute will be to develop preventive medicine because, fortunately most of the diseases can be curbed and truly enough prevention is better than cure.

The Institute, he said, will also help in providing public health services with qualified and experienced specialists and workers.

Dr. Rahim reminded the audience that the Institute of Public Health of Hamburg in the German Federal Republic had made valuable contributions, in the form of experts and equipment to the Institute; the German Federal Ministry of Public Health also provided equipment for a Blood Bank and two specialists for the Institute.

He thanked the World Health Organisation and the government

of the Federal Republic of Germany for their help.

Summing up the duties of the Institute, the Minister of Public Health said that the Institute would train medical personnel on different levels, conduct research programmes in preventive medicine, promote sanitation and hygiene and educate public opinion in co-operation with the ministry in furthering its plans.

The Institute will also serve as an advisory centre and a centre for controlling serums, vaccines and anti-toxins.

Dr. Yousuf prior to opening the Institute, said in a speech that almost 50 years ago when Afghanistan became acquainted with modern medicine, efforts were made on a limited scale in the field of curative medicine. Since then, and especially during the reign of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah, steady progress has been made in developing medical services in the country.

The Prime Minister stressed the importance of experimentation and research and the training of local personnel for this purpose.

After describing the functions of the Institute, he urged close co-operation between the Institute and other medical and health institutions, especially the Medical College and expressed the hope that the ministries of Education and Public Health would co-operate with each other in this regard.

He thanked the Ministry of Public Health and all those who had taken part in setting up the Institute; he also offered his thanks to the government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the WHO and UNICEF for their help and co-operation with the Afghan authorities.

The institute was then opened by HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan when he cut a ribbon.

Dr. Gerhard Moltmann, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany also delivered a speech saying that the government of the Federal Republic of Germany was happy to help the Institute in establishing and organising its Blood Bank, which, he added, could not function effectively and well without the co-operation of the public.

He presented documents of the equipment donated and an album

Little Progress Achieved In Paris Talks On Laos

PARIS, Sept. 8, (AP).—A spokesman for the Laotian left said Monday that little progress has been made in the Paris talks aimed at bringing peace to Laos.

The spokesman is Phoumi Vongvichit, Laotian Minister of Information and Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Neo-Laohaksat Party. He was speaking at a news conference about informal conversations in Paris during the past two weeks among leaders of the neutralist, right and left wing factions in Laos. A formal tripartite conference, scheduled to begin August 2, has not yet started.

Phoumi Vongvichit said the three Laotian tendencies must get together on four points—halting the fighting in Laos, restoring a government of national union in its original form, finding a secure place for a central government, calling back into session the 1962 Geneva conference which attempted to arrive at a permanent settlement for Laos' problems.

"Our positions are still rather far apart," he said, "but we still have hope. We are always optimistic and we are continuing to exchange viewpoints."

Phoumi Vongvichit accused the United States of being at the root of the trouble in Laos.

Prince Boun Oum, leader of the rightist action, called on President Charles de Gaulle Monday and the two exchanged views on Laos. Last week, neutralist Prince-Premier Souvanna Phouma and leftist leader Prince Souphanouvong also talked with de Gaulle.

Later, a spokesman for Boun Oum said that the rightist Prince would leave Monday night to return to a French spa, Amelie-Les-Bains, to resume treatment there.

Apparently impatient at the delay in convening the tripartite Laotian "summit" session, Boun Oum let it be known that he will remain at Amelie-Les-Bains until the meeting is definitely arranged.

Boun Oum came to France some time ago to await the proposed conference with the neutralist and leftist princes. He was at Amelie-Les-Bains when leftist Prince Souphanouvong arrived on the Paris scene.

Fund Quotas Must Be Increased, Dillon Tells IMF

TOKYO, Sept. 8, (DPA).—U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon told the annual meeting of the "International Monetary Fund" (IMF) Monday that fund quotas should be increased.

"This seems to us the right move as member countries enter the next phase in the evolutionary development of the international monetary system," he said.

of pictures of the different items to Dr. Abdul Rahim and said that the Federal government would also provide equipment and specialists of epidemiology, including bacteriology, serology and virology for the Institute.

The Institute, work on which began in September 1957, has three floors and it has been built in an area of 17½ acres.

The cost of the buildings, constructed by Hochtief A.G., came to Af. 40,700,000, paid by the government of Afghanistan.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
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Editor:
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Address:
Joy Sheer-3,
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephone:
22851 (4, 5 and 6)
21494 (Ext. 03)
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly Af. 250
Half yearly Af. 150
Quarterly Af. 80
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 15
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the offi-
cial dollar exchange rate.
Printed at:
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

SEPTEMBER 8, 1964

Tomorrow: A Historic Day

Tomorrow is a public holiday since it was on this day 34 years ago that His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah laid the foundation of the National Assembly. But the holiday which the nation is observing tomorrow this year has a particular significance than the years before, since tomorrow His Majesty the King is going to open the Loya Jirga to debate and pass a decision on the new constitution for which preparations have been made all through these years—when the National Assembly was established on the basis of the present constitution. The ground had to be prepared for the kind of reforms which we are going to launch as the result of adoption of the new constitution. Each government in its own turn has served for this day and when His Majesty, through whose wise leadership this nation has covered the path of progress so far, found out that the time is ripe for revising the constitution and a reform in the governmental system, he appointed from among the public Dr. Mohammad Yousuf to prepare the ground for this new order. His government has worked honestly and with all due attention to our national interests during the past years. Among many other changes brought about during this time, this government has prepared a constitution which is the best document of its kind which could be applied in our society. The constitution, which is going to be forwarded to the Loya Jirga members is undoubtedly aimed at realising justice and equality, establish political, social and economic democracy, organise the functions and branches of the government in such a way as to ensure liberty and welfare of the individual and to maintain general order.

It has been more than a month since the draft of this constitution has been published in the press and many thinkers and writers have covered the various issues involved in this national document extensively and from many angles. The conclusion that can be reached is one that there is a consensus among all of us that it surely guarantees those values which

A Last Analysis Of Afghan Constitution

Now that we are on the eve of our Loya Jirga, we have nothing more than a great hope to see the draft of our constitution passed. By this we do not mean that every provision and article of the draft constitution should remain as it is. The Loya Jirga, by its great knowledge and wisdom, by its long standing and tradition, by its practicality of approach and full comprehension of time requirements, is justified to direct the destiny of this nation, by amending the draft of the constitution the way they please.

What the Loya Jirga does tomorrow will be constitutionally speaking, the acceptance and adoption of formulas for the generations to come. What they will do in their sessions will have principles through which, and under which this country is expected to develop.

It took this nation a long time to reorganise its affairs in accordance with human dignity, solidarity and fundamental rights. The race for the formulation of general laws is over. Presently the period for the implementation of these high principles has been reached.

In the draft of the Afghan constitution, when the reader moves from clause to clause and from article to article and from chapter to chapter, he feels that he is moving from the most general and most important affairs of the State to the lesser important ones. Both historically and logically this is

true. It is also true from the point of view of constitutionalism. The preamble of every constitution, which briefly outlines the purpose of the framers, is in fact the most outstanding part of the constitution, though unfortunately, as a declaration of purpose, is never enforceable.

After preamble, the affairs of the state, which all the activities of the government take place, are highly significant. Every modern state, in order to be distinguished from the like ones, has certain characteristics. For instance, it has a name, a special flag, definite boundary, nearby neighbours, etc.

In the draft of our constitution, the King and his position occupies the next chapter. Those who are historians and those without being historians, have read the history of Afghanistan, will know that at one phase of 19th century the succession to throne caused many difficulties in the country. We have learned, through that bitter lessons of past events that if a law of succession is drafted, as part of this constitution, it will certainly not permit the growth of individualistic tendencies in regard to our royalism.

Another important virtue of the chapter is the separation of the throne from the government. Government, with its three branches, namely, Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive, is an instrument by which the affairs of the people, collectively and in-

dividually, are organised, regulated and justified. This is why government is not only thought but also action. It is a means to implement. As a result of this, people, as principle items of utility in the mechanism of government, have to realise their assigned roles. It is for this purpose that every constitution, including our drafted one, has a special chapter on the basic rights and duties of the people.

This chapter, in a sense, deals with toleration—be it on the part of government or people.

Toleration is a sense to accept equality, non-discrimination and non-preference in all spheres of human activity without any pride and prejudice. Chapter III of our constitution which deals with fundamental rights is in reality, a running commentary upon this issue. Apart from all these, the future Afghan executive, legislative and judiciary will play their assigned and appropriate roles in as much a capacity and standing as other modern constitutions of the world do. Every nation, let it not be forgotten, has a starting point. Those who deny this, also deny the fact that nations are living organisms. Afghanistan, like other countries, exists by a process of life, which in our sense of the term, means determination and resolution. By drafting a new constitution, and hoping, to see it passed, we have made up our minds and are determined to fight against the uncertainties of times and actions.

After enumerating the great works by the famous thinkers and philosophers of the Middle Ages and leading figures of the French Revolution, the article said press and mass communications have been the main factors behind all social and political movements in the history of mankind.

"The turbulent situation of South Vietnam" was the title of an editorial published in yesterday's *Israh*. The situation in the South Vietnam is so tense that new events follow one another rapidly. Last week, said the editorial, General Khanh the strong man of South Vietnam was forced to resign because of long demonstrations in Saigon and fighting in the Da Dang city. Of course the main reason behind such movements was people's opposition against the regime of General Khanh and the Revolutionary Council of South Vietnam. All these events resulted in dissolution of the Revolutionary Council, and the government promised to convene a national congress in two months time to form a new government.

On the other hand, the existence of different religious sects has made the maintenance of peace and security difficult in the strife-torn country. The Buddhist and Catholic leaders are suspiciously looking at each other and this has resulted in heavy fighting between the two groups in various cities of the country. Buddhists who suffered greatly from the Diem regime are claiming that the Catholics are still the staunch supporters of his views, said the editorial.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried a letter to the editor by Sayyed Hussein Terahi. The opening of the Salang Highway by His Majesty the King is a historic event for the people of Afghanistan and especially for the drivers who know how easy it is to drive in the new highway of Salang.

On behalf of drivers, the letter expressed appreciation at the attention being paid by His Majesty the King to the comfort of people. He thanked His Majesty the King, the government and all the workers who took part in the completion of this highway.

said, but no reduction in South Vietnamese action against the guerrillas.

Ambassador Taylor added that (Contd. on page 4)

General Taylor Arrives In US For Consultations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—U.S. Ambassador Maxwell D. Taylor returned here from Saigon Monday for week-long consultations on the situation in South Vietnam.

He said he will probably talk with Secretary of State Dean Rusk first, then see President Johnson later in the week. There has been no official announcement yet on just when General Taylor will see the President and the Secretary of State.

The U.S. envoy said he brought back "no easy recipe in my pocket for a solution" to the problems in Southeast Asia.

There has been a decline in recent days in the number of Viet Cong incidents in Vietnam, he

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's *Israh* had an article by Bariman Taraky entitled "Press and its Impact in Practice". A look at the history of mankind's civilisation, said the article, will reveal that in the past the number of scholars and learned figures who contributed to human civilisation were limited and it was this group that rendered great service to the expansion of knowledge and education.

Until the 16th century people, who intended to acquire knowledge and education, had to bear many difficulties and hardships and due to many problems and lack of books and literary works they used to travel from one city to another and from one country to another in search for knowledge.

Under such conditions, the dissemination of knowledge, discoveries, inventions and public opinions were very slow. But with the invention of the printing press by a famous German bishop, a great contribution was made in accelerating the development of education and spreading knowledge throughout the world at large.

The students of sociology and most historians maintain that all material and mental development of mankind began to accelerate with the invention of the printing press.

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Radio Afghanistan Programme

TUESDAY

1. English Programme:
2.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc=
19 m band.
2. English Programme:
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15125 kc=
19 m band.
Urdu programme:
6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4770 kc=
62m band.
3. English Programme:
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kc=
62 m band.
Russian Programme:
9.30-11.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc=
62m band.
Arabic Programme:
11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kc=
25 m band.
French Programme:
11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 11735 kc=
19 m band.
German Programme:
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc=
25 m band.

The Programmes include news, commentaries, interviews, topical and historical reports and music.
Western Music
Sunday, 9.00-9.55 p.m. classical and light programmes. Friday 1.00-1.45 p.m. light programme. Tuesday 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes. Thursday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes.

Air Services

WEDNESDAY

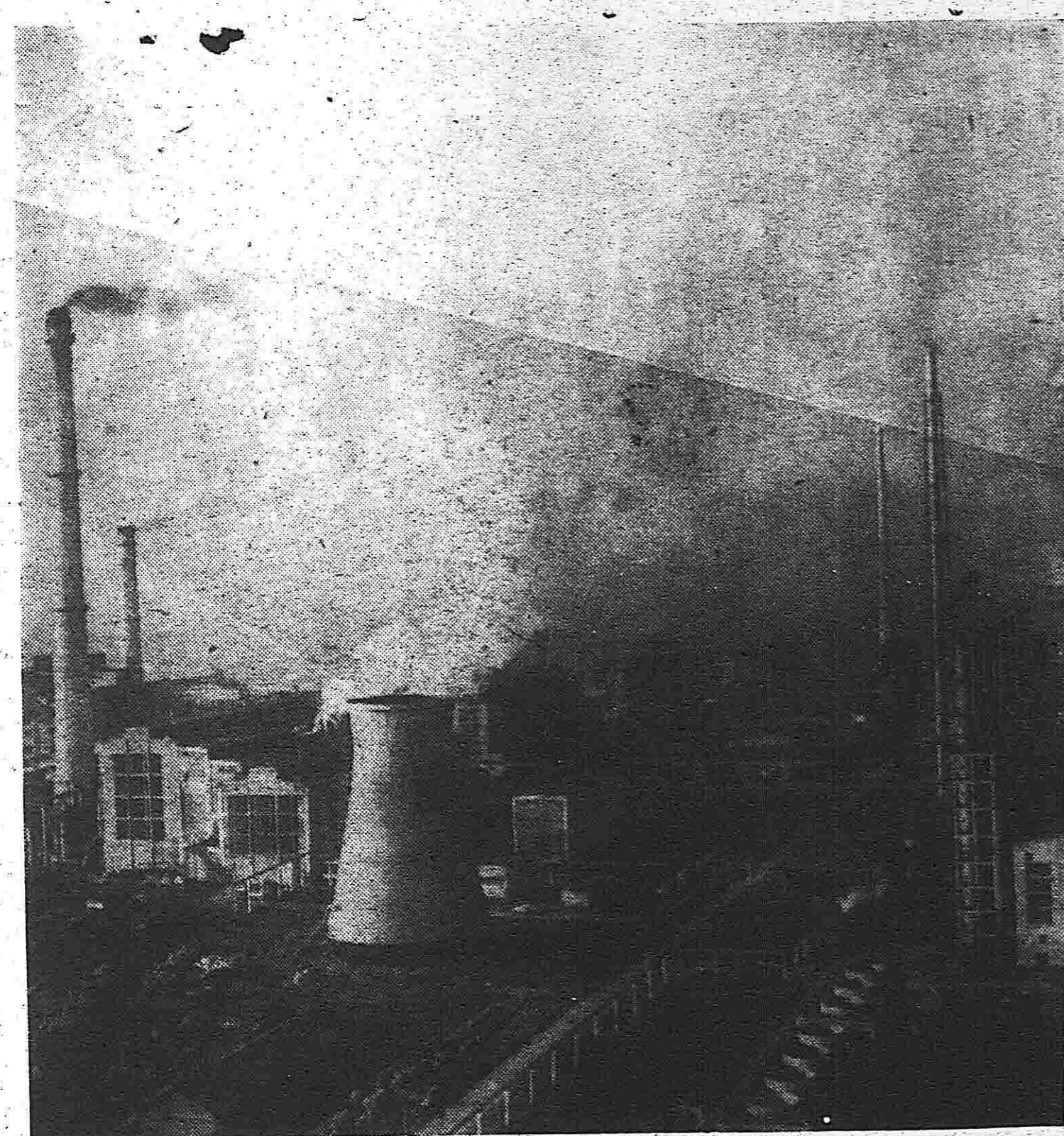
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Karachi-Kandahar
Arrival-1200
Maimana-Mazar
Arrival-1310
Beirut-Tehran,
Kandahar.
Arrival-1315
Kunduz-
Arrival-1625
Kabul, Mazar,
Maimana.
Departures 0730
Kabul-Kunduz
Departure 1400
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure 1500
AEROFLOT
Moscow, Tashkent
Arrival-0920
Kabul-Tashkent,
Moscow.
Departure 1140

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20507-21122
Traffic 20189-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan 20452
New Clinic 24272
24275
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airport 22318
Parwan Phone No. 20887
Bakhtar Phone No. 22619
Boo Ali Phone No. 23573
Radio Afghanistan 20452

Pharmacies

Abai Phone No 22743
Afghan 22919
Faryabi 20887
Mortaza 20560
Inayat 23908
Aziz 24131
Charie-Char 23871



Tomorrow, Bulgaria will celebrate its national day. The people of Bulgaria have greatly been striving for consolidating their national life. Industrialisation and agricultural progress is the main feature of Bulgarian economic policy. Two years ago a large scale 24-year development plan was announced in the country with an object to increase national income five times and industrial output

eight times by 1980. In the course of its development Bulgaria's industry has been undergoing a structural change. Also, considerable changes are taking place in other sectors of the Bulgarian economy.

In recent years trade and cultural ties between Afghanistan and Bulgaria have been increasing steadily. Last year, an Afghan Parliament-

ary delegation visited Bulgaria at the invitation of Bulgarian Parliament in a move to strengthen the relations between the two countries. A Bulgarian Parliamentary delegation also paid a friendly visit to Afghanistan this year.

Picture shows a new factory built up in Bulgaria as part of the industrialisation plan launched to build up national economy.

Minister Of Planning Reports

Agricultural Main Target Of Second Plan

The vast irrigation project undertaken by the Ministry of Public Works with the co-operation of the Ministry of Agriculture in Nangarhar Province is now being completed and some land is being prepared for experimental cultivation. The Sardar Irrigation Dam is also nearing completion.

The Ministry of Agriculture has made considerable progress in its work of promoting mechanized agriculture, employing chemical fertilisers, expanding experimental farms, combatting plant and animal diseases and training technicians. The result of these activities can be seen to the best advantage in those areas where the populace has realised the benefits of improved methods of cultivation and have co-operated with the agricultural authorities. To give a few instances, it may be noted that cotton production which in 1962 amounted to 78,000 tons increased to 110,000 tons in 1963. The causes which gave impetus to cotton production included in-

crease in the price of cotton and application of chemical fertilisers as also better methods of cultivation.

In the Helmand Valley, despite financial limitation, especially in the case of foreign aid, the work of constructing canals and spillways and public utilities for cultivating more valuable crops, such as cotton has continued.

The Department of Water and Land Resources was established during the first half of 1963 in accordance with the growing volume of work in this field; it has extended its field of activities over the whole country. Surveys of the country's water and land resources have been undertaken with foreign aid; this work will clearly make it easier for development projects to be prepared and implemented in future.

It must be stated that adverse climatic conditions last year badly affected crops and livestock production so that a quantity of

wheat had to be imported from abroad and exports of fruits and animal products also suffered to a considerable extent.

Development of Mines Industries

Approximately 4th of the development funds have been spent upon developing and expanding mines and industries. Prospecting for oil and natural gas in northern Afghanistan has been continuing for some years. Work in this field was accelerated last year resulting in the discovery so far of natural gas reserves estimated at 62,000,000,000 cu metres; latest reports show that gas reserves in the area are even larger than the present figure. It is contemplated to set up a power plant for manufacturing nitrogenous fertilisers in the north to utilise the gas. Preliminary surveys in this regard have been completed and now projects are being prepared. An agreement signed with the Soviet Union for the sale of natural gas calls for laying a pipeline from the gas fields to the Soviet border. It is hoped that

(Contd. on page 4)

Continents Drifting Further Apart

An Old Theory In The Light Of New Knowledge

Only rarely will scientific problems cause a worldwide public interest. One of the very few problems that have aroused major interest was the hypothesis of the continental drifting, developed by Alfred Wegener in the twenties and thirties of our century. This problem meets two prerequisites for public interest: the question is of general interest (whence do we come—whither will we go), and the hypothesis is understandable even to laymen, without requiring special knowledge.

And, indeed, Alfred Wegener's bold assumption of a tremendous continuous continental block that broke apart in the course of three hundred million years and then began to drift, is something highly fascinating. Any atlas will show that the coasts of South America and West Africa are highly identical; that cannot be a coincidence—Wegener is right.

After the Second World War, scientific discussion of this theory had been interrupted for about two decades and has been resumed only recently. Still hypotheses and antitheses face each other. In general, however, science now tends to assume that Alfred Wegener's ideas are close to the geological realities. This assumption is once again confirmed by Goettingen Professor H.G. Wunderlich in the journal "Umschau in Wissenschaft und Technik" in West Germany.

Professor Wunderlich holds the view that the explanation has already been indicated. He and other scientists believe that the continental drift is in close causal connection with the convection streams in the interior of the earth, which must be considered also in all new hypotheses for the formation of folding mountain range.

These convection streams must be regarded as a shifting of the masses of the inner parts of the earth in the form of a very slow flow. Under their impact "the earth crust is more or less passively drifted, broken up and streams diverge and are folded together where they converge". It is also assumed that these forces are of a thermal origin.

According to Wegener's ideas the continents built-up from specifically lighter granitic stones like ships through the sea have ploughed through the heavier subbase. Today, however, it is held that the movements do not occur at the basis of the earth crust, but much deeper, say at a depth of 1,000 to 3,000 kilometres. This would mean that not only the continents covered with the earth's skin and jutting out of the ocean have drifted and are drifting, but that also the "bottom of the sea due to the slow, highly viscous flow on the entire base, is subject to similar sequences of motion."

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Sept. 8.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in afghanis per unit of foreign currency.

BUYING	SELLING
59.00 U.S. Dollar	59.50
165.20 Pound Sterling	166.60
14.75 German Mark	14.85
13.73 Swiss Franc	13.85
11.94 French Franc	12.04
8.20 Indian Rupee	Cash 8.35
6.90 Pakistani Rupee	Draft 7.00
	Cash 7.00

Home News In Brief

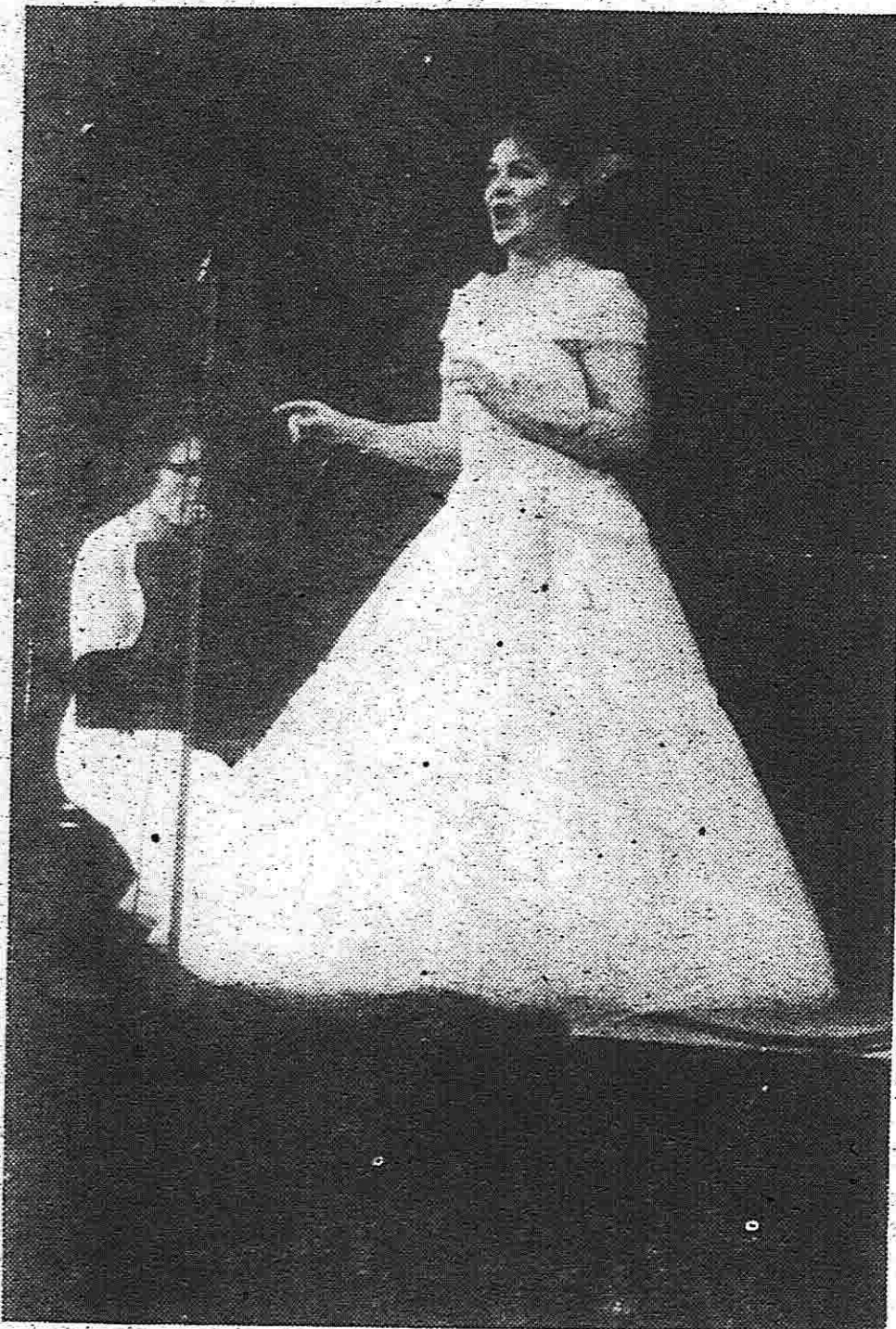
KABUL, Sept. 8.—Mr. Alexander Vassilovitch Reyabenin, Vice-Mayor of Moscow, Mrs. Amina Karimova, Vice-Mayor of Doshambah and Mr. Baki Rahimzadeh, writer and poet from Tajikistan SSR left Kabul for the Soviet Union yesterday morning; they had come to Afghanistan on the invitation of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Association to attend the Afghan Independence celebrations.

They were seen off at the airport by Mr. Hafizulla Sahr, Director General of Cultural Relations of the Ministry of Press and Information and Secretary of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Association, and Mr. Amraddin Ebadi, Vice-Mayor of Kabul. During their stay in Kabul, the Soviet visitors were taken to scenic spots in and around Kabul.

KABUL, Sept. 8.—Mr. Samad Ali, Director of Technical Supplies of the Ministry of Public Health left for Prague yesterday. He has been invited by the Czechoslovak firm of Kovo. During a 3-week visit in Czechoslovakia, Mr. Samad Ali will represent the Ministry of Public Health at the opening ceremony of the international exhibition in Prague.

KABUL, Sept. 8.—Members of the Medical Team from Osaka University now on a visit to Afghanistan met Professor Dr. Abdul Samad Seraj, Dean of the Medical College in his office yesterday afternoon to discuss important educational problems of the College. They also inspected the College laboratories.

Maia Kohanova Charms Audience



Miss Kahanova sings "Tales of the Vienna Woods" at a packed Kabul Nandary Theatre last night. Her accompanist, Elena Noskova, can be seen at left.

KABUL, Sept. 8.—The Friends of Chamber Music found some more friends last night by presenting Miss Maia Kohanova of the U.S.S.R. in concert at Kabul Nandary Theatre.

Miss Kohanova's rich soprano voice reached out and captivated the entire audience and they kept clapping for more and more encores.

The varied programme included Rimsky-Korsakov, Glier, Puccini, Gerishwin, Schubert, Verdi, Anatsky, Dunaevsky, Cremiet, and folk songs of Ukrainian, Spanish, Negro, Swedish, and Russian origin.

"I was rather nervous at first," said Miss Kahanova in a Kabul Times interview after the performance, "and afraid the audience might not like the programme." However, she added, "my worries were in vain: the audience was marvelous."

Miss Kohanova will sing again Thursday or Friday at the Nandary Theatre with the rest of the 17-member musical troupe which arrived August 23 from the Soviet Union to perform at Jeshan. The group will be in Kunduz for performances today and tomorrow and plan to return to Kabul sometime Thursday, possibly in time for a performance that night.

From here the group will go to Iran on Sunday for concerts there and will be in East Germany for concerts in November, she said.

The 27-year-old singer, a native of the Ukraine, began singing when she was in kindergarten and hasn't stopped since. Through careful training and infinite practice she has built up a voice range of 3 octaves, which she sings in 8 languages.

Although Miss Kohanova loves to sing all kinds of good music, her favourite composers are Rimsky-Korsakov, Tschaikovsky, Verdi, Gerishwin, Shostakovich and Dunaevsky. If she had to choose a favorite song, she said it would be Strauss' "Tales of the Vienna Woods," which she sang last night as an encore. Her favourite opera is Verdi's "La Traviata."

Miss Kohanova is actually Mrs. Vladimir Tresholov; her husband

Arab Leaders Talk On Military Issues

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 8, (Reuter).—Arab heads of state meeting here Monday discussed military matters of the "greatest importance" arising from a report by UAR General Aly Amer, Supreme Commander of the Arab Unified Command, a conference spokesman said.

General Amer explained Arab military plans at two sessions of the heads of state Sunday, and an unexpected early-morning meeting Monday of the Arab League Defence Council appeared to indicate inability to agree on the measures he had advocated.

The council comprises defence ministers and chiefs of staff of Arab countries and representatives of the Unified Arab Command. It was not known whether there was a serious rift or whether disagreement covered only minor points.

The Cairo newspaper Al Ahram said Monday General Amer's report included a "detailed study of the enemy (Israel's) land, air and sea forces based on reports of Arab military intelligence."

The General said Israel "will inevitably carry out military action at one stage in the implementation of Arab schemes to divert the river Jordan's tributaries," according to the newspaper.

Al Ahram said Tunisia had suggested the formation of two "circles" round Israel—one tightly knit and composed of countries bordering on Israel, and the other a looser organisation comprising the rest of Arab States.

Observers pointed out that if Arab military plans were to be really effective the cost would probably run into several hundred million sterling.

The problem of where this money would come from would itself be formidable.

When the 13-nation conference opened on Saturday, many officials were confidently predicting it would end by today or early on Wednesday but the heads of state have now spent the best part of two days on General Amer's report.

Cairo radio said the heads of state met again in secret last night to study "other matters listed on their agenda."

The defence council this afternoon met for a second time Monday to discuss defence and military matters before reporting to the heads of state, the radio said.

Thant's Appeal

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reported to be penned in by the rebels fighting the government forces of Premier Moise Tshombe.

Thant also told reporters he was not hopeful that the working committee of 21 would be able to come up with any solution to UN financial difficulties.

The committee, under the chairmanship of Chief S.O. Adebayo of Nigeria, will hold its first meeting in months Wednesday morning.

Its chief task is to find some formula for financing future peace-keeping operations and hopefully make it apply to the more than 100 million dollars in arrears on past operations, in the Congo and the Middle East, especially.

is an actor in Moscow. They were married in 1962.

Although she has travelled throughout the Soviet Union, as well as the Scandinavian countries and Cyprus, this is her first visit in Asia, outside the USSR. She is very impressed by Afghanistan and the Afghan hospitality.

Her accompanist is Elena Noskova who has worked with the singer as trainer and accompanist for eight years. Miss Noskova is also leader of the 17-member group.



PARK CINEMA:

At 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **LONELY ART THE BRAVE**, starring: Kirk Douglas, Gena Rowlands and Walter Matthau.

BEZHAD CINEMA

At 5 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film;

BLUFF MASTER

At 5 and 7:30 p.m. English film;

EVERYONE WHO VIOLATES.

NEW UNICEF

REPRESENTATIVE FOR AFGHANISTAN



KABUL, Sept. 8.—Mr. Carl Schoenmeyr, a national of Sweden, took up his assignment as UNICEF Representative in Afghanistan on 2 September 1964.

Mr. Schoenmeyr has been engaged in the planning and administration of Swedish technical assistance projects in Asia and Africa for the past several years. He was previously Information Officer for the Swedish Institute for International Affairs. He has also had experience in banking and holds a Law and economic degrees from the University of Stockholm.

Prior to his assignment in Kabul, Mr. Schoenmeyr worked in the UNICEF Regional Office in New Delhi.

Chen Yi Supports Hanoi Allegations On U.S.A. Attack

PEKING, Sept. 8, (Reuter).—The Chinese Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi, Monday supported the North Vietnamese allegation that the United States is planning to launch a new "armed attack" on North Vietnam following last month's Tonkin Gulf incident.

He called on Britain, the Soviet Union and other members of the Geneva conference on Indo-China to take immediate measures to prevent extensions of the Vietnamese war and U.S. imperialist aggression in South Vietnam.

Marshal Chen Yi made his demand in a message to the North Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Xuan Thuy. It was in reply to an urgent message sent last Friday by Xuan Thuy to all the Geneva conference powers.

Marshal Chen Yi said the United States was massing forces and planning extension of the war at a time when the situation in South Vietnam was "more shaky than ever."

He said the "debt of blood" incurred by the United States in the Gulf of Tonkin incident had not yet been repaid.

The message added little to the known Chinese stand on Vietnam and contained no mention of any new Chinese actions in Indo-China.

Jakarta Will Prove To U.N. Malaysia Is Used As Stage For Subversion In Indonesia

JAKARTA, September, 8, (AP).—INDONESIA'S Foreign Ministry Chief spokesman said Monday Indonesia will provide the United Nations Security Council with evidence that Malaysia is being used as a springboard for subversive activities in Indonesia.

The spokesman, Ganis Harsono, told reporters the Indonesian government decided to send a special delegation to the United Nations "to draw the attention" of the Security Council to "continuation of subversive activities of neo-colonialist powers" against Indonesia.

A three-man Indonesian delegation headed by Second Deputy Foreign Minister Sudjarwo Tjondronegoro Sunday left for the United Nations and the group is expected to arrive in New York Monday.

Harsono said "all these subversive activities in economical, political and military fields through the neo-colonialist project of Malaysia will be exposed by Sudjarwo" to the Security Council.

Harsono said Sudjarwo will submit "evidence which pinpoint the fact that neo-colonialist project of Malaysia is being used as a springboard to launch subversive activities against Indonesia."

Harsono did not say by whom Malaysia is being used but other Indonesian officials have indicated that Britain is behind these activities.

Harsono said Indonesia is not for the time being putting a formal complaint before the Security Council. "We'll wait and see how the situation will develop" at the Security Council, he said.

Harsono said the Indonesian delegation at the Security Council will adopt a position of "a fighting group and not a defensive one."

The Security Council will meet Wednesday to consider Malaysia's

charge of Indonesian "aggression." Indonesian officials and press have made repeated charges recently that British arms and ammunition are being smuggled through Malaysia to Indonesian rebels in Celebes and that subversive elements on British and Malaysian payroll are attempting to wreck Indonesian economy.

These charges are expected to be submitted by Sudjarwo to the Security Council.

Indonesian officials also said foreign warships have sailed in a show of force along the southern coast of Indonesia.

Afghan Planning

(Contd. from page 3)
work on laying the pipeline and building the two plants will begin next year.

Surveys for discovering minerals, coal, iron and other metals and precious stones, such as gold and lapis-lazuli continued during the year. Studies showed that the iron deposits at Hajigak near Bamian were suitable for setting up a steel mill and smelting plant. Efforts to expand and exploit coal deposits at Karkar, Ishpushta and Darrah-Sooif also continued; coal production in 1963 increased to 900,000 tons.

TAYLOR IN USA

(Contd. from page 2)
U.S. retaliation against North Vietnamese torpedo boat bases which launched attacks on U.S. destroyers last month "gave a tremendous morale lift" to the South Vietnamese.